

Kuwait to Send Five to PLO, But It Keeps Them for Probe

BEIRUT, Dec. 23 (AP)—The five Arab terrorists who killed 32 persons in a firebomb-hijack operation in Rome and Athens last week were still being interrogated in Kuwait today and their turnover to the Palestine Liberation Organization has not been made yet. Kuwait's state minister, Abdel Aziz Hussein, said.

Japan Regime Declares Fuel Emergency

(Continued from Page 1)

ed for 11 major industries is expected to have a major impact on total national consumption as well as cause economic dislocation.

The 30-percent reduction, to be put into effect on Jan. 1, was calculated on planned consumption levels. Since petroleum consumption has been growing about 15 percent yearly, the reductions will take most industries back to a level below that of a year ago.

Power Companies

A 10-percent reduction is being ordered for electric power companies and special institutions such as daily newspapers, broadcasting stations, banks and securities companies. A 5-percent reduction is planned in the power supply for railways, airports, seaports, mail services and fire stations. Hospitals, telecommunications services and some other essential facilities are scheduled to remain unaffected.

In addition to the industrial cutback, measures announced included:

- Controls on the use of private automobiles. Pleasure driving on holidays is being banned, and the government is preparing details of driving restrictions on weekends.
- Restrictions on operating hours of entertainment and service businesses.
- An unspecified reduction in television broadcasting hours.
- Government consideration of daylight saving time, a measure which would require legislative action.

In an effort to control demand, the government gave preliminary approval to an "austerity" budget, which included reduced public-works expenditures and cuts in planned defense spending.

Africans Said To Back Pope On Jerusalem

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 23 (UPI)—A delegation of African leaders assured Pope Paul VI yesterday that they supported the Vatican's desire to see Jerusalem internationalized, a Vatican spokesman said.

The Pontiff met for 90 minutes in his private library with Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, Sudanese President Gaafar Numeiri and high-ranking officials of Liberia and Zambia.

The Vatican has made it clear that it wants to have a say on the issue of Jerusalem and the holy places in Palestine. In the past, the Vatican has pressed for internationalization of the city under a 1947 United Nations decree.

"The heads of state expressed their view... on peace and security in the world and more particularly on finding a just solution to the Middle East crisis, taking into account the legitimate rights of the people of Palestine," the Vatican spokesman said. "Foremost among their preoccupations was the question of Jerusalem, that it should not be under the exclusive control of any one religion."

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALABAMA	11	52	Cloudy
ALASKA	11	43	Cloudy
ARIZONA	11	43	Cloudy
ARKANSAS	11	43	Cloudy
ATLANTA	11	43	Cloudy
BEIRUT	17	63	Fair
BELGRADE	14	57	Cloudy
BOMBAY	7	45	Cloudy
BRAZIL	10	50	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	10	50	Cloudy
CAIRO	13	55	Fair
CASABLANCA	13	55	Fair
COPENHAGEN	8	46	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	Fair
DUBLIN	3	38	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	4	40	Cloudy
FLORENCE	12	54	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	9	48	Cloudy
GENEVA	7	45	Cloudy
HAMBURG	12	54	Cloudy
HONG KONG	19	66	Cloudy
LONDON	7	45	Cloudy
MADRID	8	46	Cloudy
MILAN	5	41	Cloudy
MONTREAL	12	54	Cloudy
MOSCOW	2	36	Fair
MUNICH	4	40	Cloudy
NEW YORK	7	45	Cloudy
NICE	10	50	Cloudy
OSLO	1	34	Snow
PARIS	7	45	Cloudy
PRAGUE	8	46	Cloudy
ROME	14	57	Cloudy
SOFIA	9	48	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	6	43	Cloudy
TEHRAN	6	43	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	10	50	Fair
TOKYO	16	61	Fair
VENICE	9	48	Cloudy
VIENNA	3	38	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	4	40	Cloudy
ZURICH	4	40	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: O.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1300 GMT.)

carried by the Middle East News Agency.

A PLO leader had declared in Rabat, Morocco, yesterday that the five terrorists were handed over to the PLO for trial before a revolutionary court. His statement was described by Palestinian sources in Beirut as jumping to a conclusion.

These sources confirmed that they have asked Kuwait to extradite the terrorists for trial and that Kuwait has accepted this. But the government of Kuwait carried on its interrogation of the terrorists, and officials in the desert emirate said they would extradite the five gunmen when investigations were completed.

Request Confirmed

Mr. Hussein confirmed the extradition request, but he declined to say when the gunmen would be turned over to the PLO.

The PLO is the umbrella body for the main guerrilla groups. There are several other self-styled guerrilla groups that do not come under PLO control. The five terrorists in Kuwait belong to one of those groups that operate outside the PLO.

"Because the PLO is the sole representative of the Palestinian people, Kuwait has agreed to extradite the five gunmen to it," Mr. Hussein was quoted as saying.

Athens Trial Report

ATHENS, Dec. 23 (Reuters).—Two Arab guerrillas held by Greek authorities on murder charges following an attack at Athens airport in August will be put on trial here on Jan. 24, a source said. Four people died and 46 were injured in the attack.

Last Monday, release of the two was demanded by the five guerrillas now held in Kuwait.

The five hijackers bargained for the two Arabs' release in exchange for hostages they held in their hijacked airliner, but when the Greek government refused to comply, they left on Tuesday morning without them.

Price of Oil Rises on Gulf

(Continued from Page 1)

group—Algeria, Indonesia, Ecuador, Libya, Nigeria, Venezuela and Gabon—are expected to adopt the new price level. The OPEC members provide 85 percent of the world's oil exports.

At a news conference in the Niagaras peace, north of Tehran, Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi observed: "The industrial world will have to realize that the era of their terrific progress and even more terrific income based on wealth and cheap energy is finished."

The 54-year-old Iranian leader added: "They will have to find new sources of energy, tighten their belts. If you want to live as well as now, you'll have to work for it."

"Even all the children of well-to-do parents who have plenty to eat, have cars, and are running around as terrorists throwing bombs here and there—they will have to work too."

The shah said that 13 members of the OPEC would meet Jan. 7 to discuss the price policy adopted by the six Gulf states.

The oil nations will then chart a strategy for a meeting with the 24-member Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development, which includes the United States and European and Asian nations.

Members of the OECD provide a sizable share of the imports to the oil-producing nations, and the meeting will probably serve as the first face-to-face confrontation between the oil-exporting nations and the developed consumer countries.

The shah made three fundamental points at his news conference:

- A coherent price structure for oil must be found. "You just can't blindly put your finger on a figure," he said.
- Alternative forms of energy must be developed and these must serve as a basis for oil prices. "The price should be the minimum that you would have to pay to get oil from shale, for example, or from the liquefaction of gas or coal."
- "A new equilibrium" is emerging between rich nations and those that are becoming wealthy or are poor.

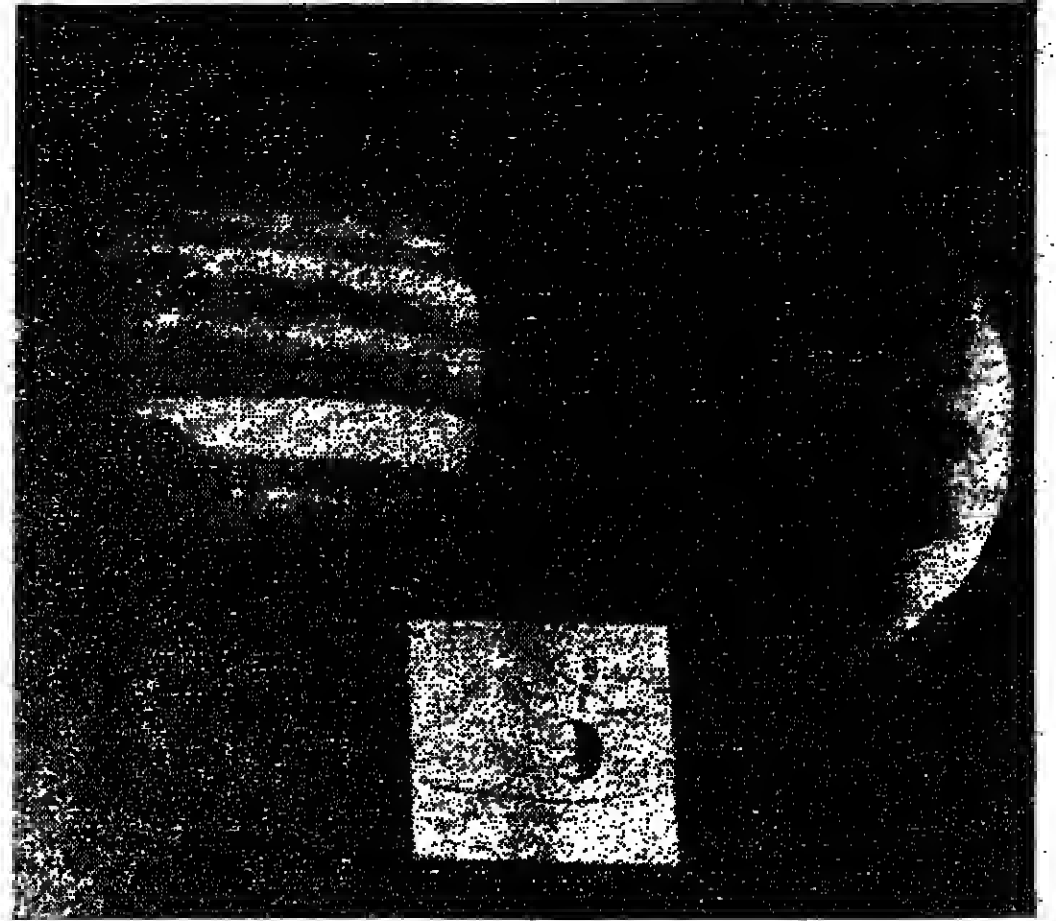
Denmark Protests

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 23 (UPI).—Trade Minister Poul Nyboe Andersen said today that the increase was "shocking" and that it will have a "very serious" effect on Denmark's economy.

Little U.S. Impact Seen

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP).—Walter W. Heller, former chairman of the Council on Economic Advisors, said today that the increase "may have a major impact here."

He noted that the United States gets only about one-tenth of its total energy requirements from the Middle East, including the Persian Gulf.



JUPITER FRONT AND REAR—This double exposure shows the planet Jupiter from the front (left) and rear as taken by the Pioneer-10 spacecraft in a fly-by earlier this month. University of Arizona scientists processed the photo. The view of the planet's backside is the first ever recorded. Diagram shows Pioneer-10's position when the photos were taken for NASA's Ames Research Center.

Oil Concerns Keep Dutch Supply Open

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (WP).—The major world petroleum companies have begun cutting back deliveries of non-Arab oil to some customers in order to keep fuel flowing to hard-pressed nations, such as the Netherlands, U.S. government sources have revealed.

The details of the oil shifts are shrouded in secrecy and clouded by the complexities of the global oil market.

Government and industry officials say global petroleum allocation is now mainly in the hands of the giant oil companies, in the absence of any international program for sharing the supplies.

"The governments have just backed away, given up and crumpled out," an industry official said last week.

According to well-placed U.S. officials, France, Japan, Britain and Scandinavia are all getting less Iranian crude oil as a result of the informal allocation system. Some of that oil is being delivered to the Netherlands, which is under a total embargo of Arab oil because of its pro-Israeli policy in the October war.

Dutch Deliveries

U.S. officials with access to information on the rate of oil deliveries into the port of Rotterdam said last week that they were unable to make those figures public. However, other sources said that the figures would show that deliveries have not declined as much as had been feared.

Iran does not participate in the embargo, Iranian production runs at an annual average of 5.7 million barrels a day. U.S. analysts said the country has increased production by several hundred thousand barrels daily—not enough to make a major impact in Northern Europe.

On Nov. 21, U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger said that the United States had "obligation" to study ways of alleviating the difficulties of countries, such as the Netherlands, which acted responsibly during the Middle East war.

U.S. officials suggested last week that one way of helping would be to arrange continued use of Dutch refining capacity.

The U.S. deputy under secretary of state for security affairs, William Donaldson, held talks last week with Dutch officials to explore ways of jointly combating that country's difficulties.

Palestinians Reported To Smuggle SAMs

BONN, Dec. 23 (Reuters).—Nine Palestinian guerrillas armed with Soviet-made SAM-7 ground-to-air rockets are believed to have entered West Germany, the mass-circulation newspaper Bild am Sonntag reported yesterday.

The newspaper, quoting West German security sources, said that the group had formed in Brussels last week and included three members of the Black September guerrilla organization.

The rockets were believed to have been smuggled into Brussels in diplomatic luggage. The newspaper said that police at West German airports had been put on alert and security agencies of several Western European countries had launched a search for the group.

Cold Kills 80 in India

NEW DELHI, Dec. 23 (Reuters).—More than 80 persons are reported to have died of exposure last week in a cold wave sweeping several areas of north India.

Accustomed to Embargo Rhodesia Is Little Affected By World Economic Crises

By David B. Ottaway

SALISBURY, Dec. 23 (WP).—While the oil crisis dums Christmas lights, sends stock markets into tailspins and threatens economic recessions in some parts of the world, in Rhodesia the lights are burning bright, stocks are relatively stable and a percent growth is forecast for the economy in 1974.

After living seven years under United Nations sanctions, the Rhodesians are now masters of the art of belt-tightening and getting along with shortages of even strategic commodities like oil and gas.

Paradoxically, international efforts to bring about the collapse of the white minority government, which unilaterally declared its independence of Britain in 1965, have resulted in an economy increasingly diversified, self-sufficient and sheltered from outside turmoil.

Thus, to date, Rhodesia has scarcely felt the effects of repeated dollar devaluations (the Rhodesia dollar has not followed suit), rampant inflation and now

Spain Lists 6 As Assassins

(Continued from Page 1)

and must submit to him three names to fill the post left vacant by the assassination. The council must act within 10 days of Adm. Carrero Blanco's death.

Sources say that in the summer of 1972, the ETA rigged a dynamite charge under La Zapatera golf course where Gen. Franco regularly plays golf when he is vacationing in northwestern Spain. The charge was discovered, but the government has never announced the plot against Gen. Franco's life.

Police said the man who planned and conceived the Carrero Blanco assassination was Mr. Uruticoechea, 23, who was elected leader of ETA's Fifth Assembly, a Marxist-Leninist underground, last spring after police killed ETA chief Euzepako Mendizabal, a former monk, in a gunfight. Mr. Uruticoechea was said to have recruited four other students and one worker to execute the plot.

In charge of the highly technical and precise digging of the tunnel, and in calculating the explosive charge was Mr. Abal-tua, 23, police said. He is a mining engineering student from Guernica, the Basque city heavily damaged by an air raid in the civil war.

Posing as a sculptor under an assumed name, he allegedly bought the basement apartment at 104 Claudio Coello Street last Nov. 15. He explained to inquiring neighbors that the noise emanating from his apartment was caused by his work on stone and metal.

The tunnel from the apartment was reinforced with steel bars, and so set that the force of the explosion was aimed directly at Adm. Carrero Blanco's car.

ETA spokesmen in the Basque country in France and in Paris have claimed responsibility for the assassination. The president of the Basque government-in-exile in Paris, Jesus Maria de Leizaola, said it was "illogical" to believe that ETA was involved in the attack. But sources close to Leizaola, a leader of the moderate tendency of the Basque movement, had few contacts with ETA.

Yesterday, Mr. Leizaola broke ties with ETA.

With Egypt, Possibly Jordan Israel Agrees to Talks on Pullback

From Wire Dispatches

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The Israeli cabinet today formally agreed to discussions in Geneva on the separation of the Israeli and Egyptian armies along the Suez Canal front, but no discussion was held about the disengagement of Israeli and Jordanian forces, a spokesman in Jerusalem said.

The Israeli-Jordanian frontier has been quiet since 1970 and Jordan's only participation in the October war was the dispatch of an armored brigade which fought alongside the Syrians.

Deputy Premier Yigal Allon said yesterday that Israel should study Jordan's proposal to start separation-of-forces talks in Geneva. Speaking at a Tel-Aviv political rally, he said the tranquil situation along the Jordan River was distinct from that along the Suez front, where Israeli and Egyptian forces have been skirmishing daily since the war ended in a signed truce on Nov. 11.

"Yet there is certainly room to examine the possibilities of reducing the danger of flareups into war on the eastern Jordanian front as well," Mr. Allon said. "Such a step may serve the interest of both sides."

Jordan Sees Talks

In Amman, Premier Zaid Rifai said today that Jordan will start negotiations with Israel in Geneva next month on disengaging their forces. Speaking on his return from Geneva, Mr. Rifai said the talks would involve the full length of the line from Gallies to the Gulf of Aqaba, the longest Arab-Israeli border.

Israeli and Egyptian foreign ministers at Geneva had agreed to get up a military committee in efforts to solve the issue of separation of forces. Both sides failed to reach agreement on the issue during a series of talks between generals at Kilometer 101 of the Cairo-Suez highway.

The Israeli cabinet made it clear that the issue should be discussed only on the terms set up for the Kilometer 101 talks, the spokesman said. Those talks broke off Nov. 28.

Israeli sources say they offered the Egyptians two possibilities for disengagement and withdrawal of forces. The Oct. 24 cease-fire left the Egyptian Second Army on the east bank of the canal in the Sinai Desert, with the Egyptian Third Army also on the east bank, but surrounded by the Israeli Army on the west bank of the canal.

The first possibility, Israeli sources say, was for each side to withdraw 10 kilometers from the Suez Canal, leaving a United Nations force in the middle. This, say the Israelis, was rejected by the Egyptians.

The second offer was for the Israelis to withdraw farther to the east in the Sinai, perhaps

as much as 25 to 30 miles to the Mitla and Gidi passes. But in return for this, the Israelis asked the Egyptians to agree to leave only a token military force on the east bank—with no tanks, artillery or missile equipment.

Proposal Rejected

The Egyptians say the Israeli demand that they be allowed to position three divisions—up to 40,000 men and 400 tanks—on the east bank was unacceptable.

In action on the canal front today, Israel said small arms and artillery fire was exchanged sporadically throughout the day. There were no Israeli casualties, a military communiqué said.

Israeli gunners in Lebanon fired mortar shells at Israeli forces near Hama, prompting an Israeli reply, the communiqué added. A Israeli was hurt.

Geneva Conference Approves

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Israeli sources

House Kills Modified Measure

Congress Adjourns, Setting Aside Action on Energy Bill

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (NYT).—The 93d Congress yesterday adjourned its first session after abandoning efforts to pass legislation giving President Nixon sweeping powers to impose gasoline rationing and take other emergency steps to conserve energy.

Unless called back by the President or his leaders, Congress will not reconvene until Jan. 21.

Mr. Nixon issued a statement yesterday afternoon saying that he regretted the failure of Congress to act on the energy legislation but that he understood the difficulty in reaching agreement on complex legislation in the last days of a session.

He pledged to "get on with the job even without having the legislation in place" and said that he hoped to work with Congress in a spirit of constructive cooperation to obtain prompt passage of an energy measure early in the new year.

In a stormy session early yesterday, the House killed a modified emergency energy bill that had been stripped of provisions

designed to curb windfall profits of the oil industry. The Senate had approved the bill Friday night after daylong pressure from the White House and the oil industry to remove the windfall-profits curb.

Authority to President

Both the original compromise worked out in Senate and House conference last week and the stripped-down bill killed by the House would have given the President authority to order gasoline rationing without approval by Congress.

Both bills also would have allowed the President to institute immediate energy conservation measures such as curbing outdoor advertising, setting store hours and curtailing weekend driving. However, any such moves would have been subject to repeal by Congress upon its return in January.

The President also would have been directed to make available \$500 million in grants to states for unemployment compensation of persons who lost jobs because of the conservation programs.

Still other provisions modified the Clean Air Act by delaying more stringent automobile emission controls until 1977 and by easing emission standards for plants that are forced to convert from oil or gas to coal.

Some of those provisions are likely to be approved by Congress in January. Some persons believe that the President now has authority, under various existing laws, to institute broad energy conservation measures.

Refused to Adjourn

Angered at what they considered the Senate's cave-in to "big oil," House members rejected the stripped-down bill by a vote of 219 to 24. Then, apparently fearful that they would be blamed for easing the energy crisis, the House refused to adjourn.

Back in session again at noon, it was tough and go for a while as to whether another attempt for final adjournment would succeed. It appeared that the House might not be able to establish a quorum, thus forcing a return tomorrow.

But a sufficient number of members trickled into the chamber to establish the necessary quorum of 217. There were loud cheers when No. 217, Joe Skubitz, R., Kan., rushed into the chamber to be counted. In the end, 218 members showed up.

Even then there was a reluctance on the part of some House members to end the session without another try at working out a new compromise on energy legislation.

Rep. Thomas P. O'Neill, D., Mass., the majority leader, assured them that nothing could be gained by staying in session. "It's come down to Christmas Eve," he said. "We're in a stalemate." He said that Senate leaders had told him the Senate would make no further effort on energy legislation until it returned on Jan. 21.

Compromise on Jet Fuel

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP).—The Energy Office backed down yesterday and agreed to ease up substantially on the diversion of military jet fuel to civilian airlines.

The Energy Office and the Defense Department jointly announced that 900,000 barrels of jet fuel will be diverted through January, rather than 1.5 million barrels under the original order two days ago.

The move, which officials called a compromise, represented at least a partial victory for Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger, who had warned energy chief William E. Simon that the 1.5-million-barrel diversion could endanger national security.

Two Columbia Students Face Life Term for Selling Cocaine

By Michael T. Kaufman

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (NYT).—Two Columbia College students, both varsity wrestlers and fraternity members, have been indicted for the sale of cocaine, thus becoming the first alleged campus drug dealers to face possible life imprisonment under the state's new drug law.

The two were arrested Dec. 7 after reportedly selling four ounces of cocaine to an undercover policeman who had been living in a fraternity house, posing as a student.

As a result of the agent's reputed buys, three other Columbia students and two nonstudents were arrested within the last two weeks on drug charges which carry stiff though lesser penalties than those looming over the two wrestlers.

Frank Rogers, the citywide narcotics prosecutor, disclosed the indictment of the two wrestlers and said that three others are awaiting grand jury action.

Four Ounces of Cocaine

As the story was placed together from students and law-enforcement officials, the principal arrests came just after the undercover agent allegedly purchased four ounces of cocaine from Sean O'Neill and Robert O'Neill, unrelated friends and fellow officers of Beta Theta Pi fraternity, which is situated just off campus. The two allegedly received \$4,400 from the agent in the transaction,



SKIING VACATION—Vice-President Ford tries out his ski bindings before starting a run on the slopes at Vail, Colo., where he is spending a two-week vacation.

No Significant Anti-Semitism Found in U.S. Over Oil Crisis

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (NYT).—Although there have been apparent efforts by groups and individuals to fan a reaction against Jews in the United States as a result of the Middle East war and the Arab oil boycott, a check around the country by correspondents of The New York Times has found no significant expression of anti-Jewish sentiment.

As a matter of fact, American sympathy for Israel has grown, rather than diminished, according to a Gallup poll. In the survey, taken from Dec. 7 to 10, 54 percent of those responding indicated that their sympathies were more with Israel than the Arab states. This was a gain of seven points over the figures in an early October poll. In December, 8 percent favored the Arab side, compared with 6 percent in October. Meanwhile, 49 percent showed opposition to sending U.S. arms to Israel.

The growth of sympathy for Israel notwithstanding, some Jews continued to indicate anxiety.

"It's going to come," said Dr. Harry Glaser, a physician in Montgomery, Ala., and local observer for the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, which monitors anti-Jewish expression. "Somebody's got to be the scapegoat," he said.

Rabbi Mordecai Simon, executive director of the Chicago Board of Rabbis, said he had not personally seen any anti-Jewish literature, posters or bumper stickers, but added: "I feel the current situation will certainly bring the die-hard anti-Semite out of the woodwork."

There were indeed apparent efforts to turn the discomfort of Americans into anger.

In its January edition of Thunderbolt, the National States Rights party, with headquarters in Marietta, Ga., advertises bumper stickers reading: "Oil Yes, Jews No."

In Indianapolis, the Anti-Defamation League reported that the November issues of a paper called White Power had been mailed from the small town of Knox to high school pupils in La Porte, in northern Indiana. The paper, published by the National Socialist White People's party, successor to the American Nazi party of Arlington, Va., had articles head-

lined "Dump Israel" and "The Jews are the Communists."

The Anti-Defamation League said it had been told that a closed gasoline station in a western suburb of St. Louis had displayed a sign that said: "The Zionists have put us out of business."

But in Boston and Chicago and New York, among other places, Jewish leaders say they have seen no spillover of such material on the part of "responsible" quarters.

"There has been a heightening of activities on the part of anti-Semitic groups," said Sol Kolack, executive director of the Anti-Defamation League in Boston.

"But not to the point where it's had any impact. By impact I mean there's been no ripple—no newspaper or television coverage."

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Thus, the papers were all in the possession of the Minnesota Library a month before the deadline of July 25, 1969, when the deduction provision expired.

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"I have complied with the law in all respects and cooperated fully with the Internal Revenue Service in making available all of my books and records," Sen. Humphrey's statement said.

When he returned to the Senate in 1972, he continued to have substantial income from speaking engagements in addition

By Douglas E. Kneeland

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23 (NYT).—On a crowded airliner a stewardess stops to chat and fret about her impending layoff. On the same flight, a Midwestern sales manager gulps a double Scotch and sadly wonders aloud how he is going to tell three good salesmen that they are to be dropped.

A Milwaukee cocktail waitress ruefully complains that she has had to cancel a long-planned Christmas camper trip to the South with her children. A Nebraska propane gas dealer worries about staying in business with his supply cut to 44 percent of last year's. An elderly suburban Philadelphia widower sells his big home to flee to an apartment in warmer Florida.

Slowly, Americans are beginning to believe that an energy shortage really does exist. But a lot of them are troubled, skeptical about the reasons for it, and confused about whom to blame. And many wonder whether the shortage, real as it is to them, may not have been exaggerated by powerful interests for their own political or economic gain.

Assessing the seriousness and causes of the crisis, a butcher in Jenkintown, Pa., a prosperous borough of 5,500 just north of Philadelphia, touched on something that seems to be bothering people across the land.

"Can't Believe Anybody"

"No matter what they say, you can't believe anybody any more," Noah Gentler said bitterly as he dressed a roast beef in his busy shop.

Scoops or intimations of that sense of doubt, and perhaps of a broader malaise, laced dozens of interviews on a cross-country tour as well as supplementary reports from correspondents of The New York Times in 10 cities and suburbs in various parts of the nation.

For most of their lifetimes in a society that has made a virtue of consumption, Americans have been beseeched to want more, buy more, use more. Now they seem angry, frustrated, fearful and sometimes even a little ashamed at sudden signs that the horn of plenty may be starting to empty.

They would like to blame someone, the informal survey showed, but there is no real agreement as to whom.

As an apparent legacy of

'You Can't Believe Anyone Any More'

Americans Fearful, Doubtful Over Oil Crisis

Nixon Said to Give 2d Priority To Environment and Israelis

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (WP).—President Nixon has told state governors of both political parties that his highest priorities in the energy crisis are jobs and an end to the Arab oil embargo, ahead of the environment and Israel.

In a White House meeting Dec. 13, Mr. Nixon told 17 governors that he would not turn his back on the environmental movement or Israel, but emphasized that the environmentalists and the Israelis must retreat from their positions if the industrialized world is to get through the fuel shortage.

"I'm going to have to propose some things that will drive the environmentalists up the wall," Mr. Nixon told the governors, "and they're halfway there already. How are we going to get the coal out of the ground without driving them out of their trees?"

Several governors said the President was optimistic that the oil embargo would be lifted but that "Israel would have to participate" at the conference table.

"The only way we're going to solve the crisis is to end the oil embargo and the only way we're going to end the oil embargo is to get the Israelis to act reasonably," was the way President Nixon put it, according to one Democratic governor who did not want to be identified. He said Mr. Nixon added, "I hate to use the word blackmail, but we've got to do some things to get them to behave."

Watergate, President Nixon and politicians and bureaucrats in general were targets of a large share of criticism. But there were others—the oil companies, big business as a whole, the ecologists, the Arab-Israeli war. And some people even blamed themselves and their neighbors for a profligacy that has drained the country's natural resources.

Harsh Words for Nixon

In West Allis, Wis., a grimy industrial suburb of Milwaukee, John Olk, the recording secretary of Local 248 of the United Automobile Workers, sat in a dingy office at the union's headquarters with other local leaders and voiced harsh words about Mr. Nixon.

"He's got to take the brunt of it," Mr. Olk declared. "He's the guy who came out a year ago and told us how good we had it."

"The President seems to talk out of both sides of his mouth," said Edward Merten, the local president, who was wearing a cardigan in the lowered temperatures of the building. "I guess

I'm like everybody else. I think we can't trust the man."

"It's the little guy who's going to get it," Mr. Merten went on. "I'd rather see them ration gas than raise the price so the little guy can't buy it."

Half a continent away, in New York City, Mrs. June Pelkey, a clerk-typist, was doubtful about the extent of the crisis but confident that she knew its cause.

'Plenty in This Country'

"Frankly, I put the blame on Nixon," she said. "If I was his adviser, I'd put people back to work and get with the people. There's plenty in this country for everyone. He's stopped so many things."

Others are more willing to divide the blame.

"I would blame the government first and Nixon second," said Joseph A. McNulty, a 43-year-old accountant with a one-man office in south San Francisco. "The oil companies claim they have been warning of a shortage and the government hasn't apparently done much about it. Maybe

they believed the shortage wasn't real too."

Mr. McNulty, like many of those interviewed, was not entirely convinced that the shortage was as serious as it had been pictured by the government, the oil companies and others.

"Get People Grooved"

He said that he felt the present emphasis on the energy situation was designed to "have the way for the Alaska pipeline and offshore drilling, to get people grooved into a shortage coming."

And, like others, Mr. McNulty ventured that he could not entirely discard a nagging suspicion that Mr. Nixon might be using the energy shortage to detract from the lingering Watergate scandals.

In Houston, Mrs. Clara Burke, a 23-year-old checker in a grocery store, said that the energy crisis was "the biggest lie I've ever heard."

"It's just like the meat shortage," she went on. "There was none then. Nixon's raising all this fuss so oil prices can be raised. He has to pay someone back before he leaves office."

Israelis Deport Woman to France

TEL AVIV, Dec. 23 (Reuters).—A 60-year-old Frenchwoman arrested here two and a half years ago and later convicted of espionage and sabotage was released and deported to France last week.

Life sentences imposed by a military court on Edith Bourghalter and her husband two years ago were reduced on appeal to eight years. They were found guilty of attempting to smuggle into the country explosives intended to blow up hotels and public places. The husband was deported last year because of failing health.

They were charged together with two Moroccan girls living in Paris and a German girl also living in Paris. The latter are still held.

All five were detained on arrival or within 24 hours.

U.S. Firm Bars Car Rentals To Saudis

SAN DIEGO, Dec. 23 (AP).—Directions of Trans Rent-A-Car voted Friday to refuse to rent vehicles to Saudi Arabian nationals during the oil embargo.

"When military men are waiting to get transportation out of San Diego, and when we've already had to lay off five people, we're not going to show them [the Saudis] our courtesy," said company Vice-President Sheldon Drebbin.

"We're a free-enterprise system. We have the right to refuse service to anybody."

He said the company, with offices in San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Phoenix, Ariz., normally rents 50 to 75 cars a month to Saudi Arabian nationals.

Rev. Graham Says Nixon Is 'Too Isolated'

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (NYT).—The Rev. Billy Graham, an old friend and occasional adviser to President Nixon, has criticized the President for errors in judgment and for his "isolation" in the White House.

In an interview in the Jan. 4 issue of Christianity Today, just issued, the evangelist said that while there is more proof to the contrary, I have confidence in the President's integrity—but some of his judgments have been wrong and I just don't agree with him."

"I think many of his judgments have been very poor," Mr. Graham added, "especially in the action of certain people."

The wide-ranging interview was conducted by the editors of the magazine, which describes itself as an "interdenominational, evangelical publication," when Mr. Graham came to Washington last week to conduct a worship service at the White House.

Discussing the President's pattern of work, Mr. Graham said: "Nixon has made mistakes. I think he is one of them. You know, as President, isolate yourself. Everyone, he added, "needs a few friends around him who will tell him he is wrong."

Mr. Graham also expressed surprise about the small size of Nixon's contributions to charity, which amounted to only \$5 last year and \$2,524 the year before. A possible explanation, he said, was that the President's "charity and contributions were to other people."

"I believe that every Christian would give 10 percent of his income to his church or charity, and above that if the Lord willed him," Mr. Graham commented.

The North Carolina evangelist added the notion that his appearance at the White House constituted a kind of vote of confidence in the Nixon administration.

"I preached before [President] Richard M. Nixon more than 10 years ago," Mr. Graham said, "and had longer and more frequent conversations with him. But I did not agree with anything Nixon did. Since then, I have tried to make it a point that I go to the White House to preach the Gospel and to try to do nothing to do with the political situation. It is so obvious that I do not agree with everything the Nixon administration does."

Discussing reports that he had been selected to succeed Spiro T. Agnew as Mr. Nixon's running mate in 1972, Mr. Graham said that he attended only a preliminary meeting on the subject at the annual Beach Republican Convention and never "heard the name mentioned." His own wife, he recalled, had been a Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon, liberal Republican.

Humphrey Takes Deductions On Vice-Presidential Papers

By William Greider

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (WP).—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey has donated his vice-presidential papers, valued at \$309,475, to the Minnesota State Historical Society and so far has claimed \$199,153 in federal tax deductions for the charitable contribution.

The tax figures were released by Sen. Humphrey, D., Minn., and a staff spokesman said the senator intends to take the full value of his gifts as tax deductions, spread over a number of years.

Sen. Humphrey was asked about his donation following controversy over President Nixon's gift of his vice-presidential papers to the National Archives, a contribution which provided Mr. Nixon with a \$76,000 tax deduction.

Sen. Humphrey used the same manuscript appraiser as Mr. Nixon, Ralph G. Newman of Chicago, to fix a value on his public papers. Sen. Humphrey, however, does not appear to face the issue raised about Mr. Nixon's gift—whether it was legally executed before the tax laws were changed in 1969, prohibiting such deductions by public officials.

According to Russell Fridley, director of the Minnesota Library, Sen. Humphrey signed an agreement with his home-state archives back in 1957, consigning to the state society all of his past and future public papers. Under that agreement, he has been shipping boxloads of office files to the archives in St. Paul for many years.

Beat Deadline

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Since 1858, its smooth and distinctive taste has made it a favourite all over the world.



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Mutual or Balanced?

The first sparring round of the East-West conference on mutual force reductions in Central Europe has ended with silence from the NATO camp but a sharp propaganda campaign from Moscow against Western proposals. The contrast suggests a reversal of positions toward a negotiation that promises to be the most difficult yet undertaken in the two-decade search for a European settlement.

The Western allies clearly are on the defensive now in talks that NATO itself initiated and pressed for years on a reluctant and largely silent Kremlin. They are on the defensive because they are deeply divided over aims and tactics. Even those most convinced about the necessity of the negotiation are pessimistic about the chances for improving Western security. They hope, at best, to avoid any serious impairment.

The Russians, who initially resisted the idea, have evidently decided that they can lose nothing and may gain much. Divisions in NATO, which Moscow seeks to exploit, may weaken the Western alliance. More important, whether the negotiations reach agreement or not, there is a virtual certainty of American troop reductions that might alter the balance of power in Europe in Russia's favor. But agreed reductions are even more desirable to Moscow than unilateral American cutbacks.

Agreed reductions offer the possibility of imposing limits as well on West European forces—especially West German forces—that, otherwise, might seek to replace the departing Americans. More particularly, unilateral American reductions might arouse sufficient fear among the allies to stimulate movement toward a West European defense community that ultimately might make of West Europe a major nuclear power.

Moscow's proposal for more or less equal percentage cuts of about 17 percent in NATO and Warsaw Pact ground, air and nuclear forces in Central Europe over three years would consolidate Russia's numerical preponderance, which is further increased by a major geographical advantage. Massive Soviet forces just outside Central Europe are poised for reinforcement of the front in the event of a crisis. But NATO's usable military forces outside the zone in Europe are weak. American divisions withdrawn to the United

States must cross the 3,000-mile Atlantic to return.

NATO estimates that there now are 480,000 Soviet ground troops in this Central European area to 193,000 Americans, with total Warsaw Pact troops numbering 925,000 to 770,000 NATO troops. The 15,500 heavy tanks of the U.S.S.R. and its allies compare with NATO's 6,000 in ready units. The Western proposal to move toward parity—a concept for which Moscow argued vehemently in the strategic arms limitation talks—is vital to an agreement.

The exact details are negotiable, but NATO cannot retreat very far from its proposal for initial 16 percent cuts in Soviet and American ground forces followed by an over-all NATO and Warsaw Pact reduction to 700,000 ground troops on each side.

NATO rightly has insisted from the start that any force reductions in Central Europe must be "mutual and balanced." With West Europe determined to keep its options for defense unity open, the Kremlin is on notice that efforts to increase or even to maintain the present imbalance in Central Europe is likely to stimulate evolution of the European community toward the nuclear-armed military power that Moscow, from a long-range viewpoint, ought to be more concerned about than the presence of American troops in Europe.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Rule of Law Upheld

A Senate majority has finally acted to restore the United States as a law-abiding member of the world community and an upholder of the United Nations. After breaking a filibuster, the Senate—by a margin of 54 to 37—voted to repeal the Byrd Amendment of 1937, which had placed this country in breach of the sanctions it had voted for in the UN Security Council against the white minority regime in Rhodesia. Here was a blow against racism and a victory for the principle of self-determination long championed by Americans. Most of all, however, it was an act to honor the rule of law in world affairs and to strengthen the United Nations.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The War in Vietnam Goes On

Le Duc Tho and Henry Kissinger have fallen into a pattern of conducting joint checks or, if you will, ineptness, on the Vietnam cease-fire agreement about every six months. The first such review, made last June, resulted in a communiqué but otherwise not much more. The second, made a few days ago in Paris, produced only a few waves for photographers: No pledges, no warnings, no pronouncements of any kind. Presumably, Hanoi's and Washington's chief negotiators discussed the various ways in which the January agreement is being shredded, and the ways—which appear now to be quite limited—in which it could be put into effect. When President Nixon last month described the result that had been brought about in Vietnam as "peace at least for a while," he was on the right track. With the withdrawal of American forces and the return of American prisoners, the direct American interest in the war tapered off sharply. But the original and abiding issue of the war—which Vietnamese shall rule South Vietnam—remains undecided. Neither side is yet ready to relinquish arms on terms which the other will accept. So the war goes on.

In the fighting since January, the most cheering aspect is that the South Vietnamese have at least held their own. To be sure, there are, in Washington and perhaps also in Saigon, those who believe that the United States failed in its 10-year mission of creating a South Vietnamese establishment able to care for itself; they expect Saigon's collapse shortly. We would argue to the contrary, however, that Saigon's will and capacity for self-defense could not fairly be tested until the Americans had left the war, and that in the intervening year, Saigon has passed the test. It survived the political shock of the cease-fire agreement and the subsequent American departure. It survived the further shock of last August's congressional ban on further American Indo-China war-making. It has survived a year's continuing war in Cambodia and a year's approaching peace in Laos. It has survived steady North Vietnamese military pressure, plus economic strain and political ferment. South Vietnam is not yet a Jeffersonian democracy—and never will be. Assuming this vision ever made any sense, the United

States essentially lost any residual capacity it had to move Saigon in that direction when it left the Vietnamese to fight for—and be—their own.

Hanoi's determination to prevail in the South is unabated. To Saigon's refusal to allow appropriate play to its political forces, it has responded with heightened military infiltration. It now reportedly has more troops, facilities and war machines in South Vietnam than it did on the eve of its last major offensive in April 1972. Interestingly, Hanoi has increasingly chosen to build just the kind of conventional military force in the South which is most vulnerable to the conventional force of Saigon. The evidence is that North Vietnam has decided to keep giving its political objectives in the South priority over economic reconstruction at home. East Europeans report with some surprise that Hanoi has not done enough reconstruction planning to use all the aid they are ready to provide.

The United States finally has a truly national policy towards Vietnam, one supported not only by the President but Congress. Military and economic aid is at the heart of it. Threats of military involvement are realized to be without teeth. Everybody wishes there were a true peace; some would like to retaliate harshly against the North; others would like to scuttle the South. But the fundamental situation is one on which Vietnam's struggle is indeed being conducted by the Vietnamese. Already, we would say, enough of an interval has passed since the American troop departure to make the eventual outcome, whatever it is, a Vietnamese outcome.

And that is as it should be. That the United States continues to supply military aid to Saigon is no more than a measure of the responsibility the United States must take for the dependency it created in South Vietnam upon American arms. It does not confer further responsibility upon the United States for whatever future course the Vietnamese struggle may take or for whatever the ultimate outcome may be. Still less does it make this country accountable for the harsh fact that the war between the Vietnamese goes on.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 24, 1898

MADRID, via BAYONNE.—The Carlist agitation in the Basque provinces becomes more and more active every day, and is supported by the Basques on the French side of the Pyrenees. No less than 100,000 rifles have been landed at French ports, smuggled in with cargoes of coal. The "Miquelets," or municipal Basque police, are the most active agents in favor of the Carlist movement and are almost certain to join any insurrection which may be fomented by the Pretender.

Fifty Years Ago

December 24, 1923

CHICAGO.—Airplane manufacturing on a large scale has virtually no encouragement in the United States, said Major F. L. Martin, Air Service Officer of the Sixth Army Corps Area in an address here yesterday. Because the aircraft business cannot develop and the American public is afraid to fly, he declared, the country is in a dangerous position and in the event of war, mortality will be extremely heavy. In the first air fight and replacement of men and material will be approximately 100 per cent.



Reshaping the Middle East

By C. L. Sulzberger

GENEVA.—If the Arab-Israeli conference is to accomplish its proclaimed goal of peace in the Middle East, there won't be a sign of any positive action for at least a month.

Not that Israel's forthcoming elections and subsequent creation of a new cabinet complicate the stumbling block, simply that complex modern negotiations take ages to progress. Vietnam is an example.

As the saying goes, if you don't know where you're going, any road will get you there. And nobody can yet pretend to know where this conference is heading. The mere fact of its start, however, is an accomplishment in itself.

Many shibboleths must be discarded if the 25-year-old war of the Palestine succession is to end. Also, the United States must make up its mind to pursue definite objectives and for the first time to decide on a specific policy, other than platitudes interlarded with wishful thinking, if it is to maintain the momentum created by Secretary Kissinger.

A New Role

The precise shape of a future Israel is less important than its future role in the Middle East. Hitherto, Israeli governments have placed minimal emphasis upon their aspirations to be integrated into regional, social and economic structures. Forced by ceaseless conflict to give priority to defense and secure frontiers, they have been content to appear as a "European" intrusion in the Levant.

Now, in the wake of the fourth outbreak of fighting which left opposing armies in extraordinarily tangled positions, it is high time that peacemaking efforts should focus not only on leashing the dogs of war but also on a new political program integrating the Jewish state, whatever its size or form, into the geographical area it inhabits. This effort should be pushed by Washington.

There is a logical pattern for this: Ultimate creation of what might be called a Cairo-Jerusalem-Belrut axis. Egypt is a huge, primarily agricultural hinterland capable of intensive development and technical and financial assistance. Israel has an immensely talented technological superstructure but—above all when this conference concludes—little space in which to develop it. And Lebanon is the most skillful trading and banking country of the area.

There is far less of a legacy of bitterness and fanaticism among these three countries than most people assume. Although both Egypt and Lebanon are generally called "Arab," this is not ethnically exact. The Egyptians, while speaking Arabic and being mostly Moslem, are by heritage an ancient Nileotic people boasting the world's oldest nation state.

The Lebanese remain essentially those same Phoenicians who were famous in commerce more than 20 centuries ago. A considerable portion of their population is non-Islamic. Lebanon has never been at war with Israel and, although tense armed confrontations shaped up from time to time, one of the few contemporary assumptions in the Middle East is that Beirut will be "the second capital" to sign with Israel—provided that one land at war with the Jewish state makes peace first.

The three countries joining in a north-south arc around the Mediterranean's eastern shore complement each other economically. If the terms of a settlement acceptable to Israel's other neighbors can be forged, it would be logical to see the start of mutual cooperation. Stranger things have happened in the wake of other wars: witness the U.S.-Japanese alliance or the special relationship between West Germany and France.

Certainly Israel would have to pay the price of admission to any such economic or political "club" by abjuring security concepts which hitherto have insisted on territorial acquisition. But that very admission fee would render Israel more eligible for membership.

Moreover, if a sensible solution is not devised, the entire area will continue to suffer. There is no prospect that Israel will ever cease to exist—as some Arab maximalists demand. Apart from American guarantees, the Soviet Union would never permit it to disappear.

Israel is Moscow's great trump in the Middle East. The mere threat of its existence and potential hostility assure continued Russian influence among Israel's Arab neighbors.

Yet there is no doubt that Egypt would like to see Soviet regional influence diminish—as would Lebanon, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and perhaps even Syria. The one sure way of reducing that influence is by the kind of approach outlined above. Its obvious eventual goals must logically be acceptable not only to many Arab capitals but to Washington and Jerusalem as well.

No Silence, No Peace

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—At this Christmas season, there is still no peace and very little good will in the Middle East, but finally there is some hope—just a chance that the private talks in Geneva will finally lead to a more durable accommodation.

But the key word is "private." The chance will probably be lost if Geneva becomes a television cockpit for propaganda. The first open session at the peace conference there illustrates the dangers.

It started fairly well, but by the time one public statement had provoked another angry response, it began to sound like a continuation of the communiqués from the battlefield—all directed at the folks back home.

This was probably unavoidable in an open meeting. As Secretary of State Kissinger said, "We are challenged by emotions so deeply felt—by causes so passionately believed and pursued—that the tragic march from cynicism to cynicism, each more costly and indecisive than the last, sometimes seems preordained."

The common tragedy in the Middle East will undoubtedly be preordained if it is fought out in the headlines of the world. In public, both sides feel forced to insist on an extreme position which, once published, becomes policy.

Two Choices

There is no way that the Arabs or the Israelis can get all they want. They either have to compromise or fight. But the more they negotiate in public, the more extreme their demands become, and the harder it will be for them to compromise and retreat from their public proclamations.

This problem is obvious but unresolved. The propaganda war has gone on for so long now that both sides find it hard to realize that maybe there really is now a chance for the diplomats to take over in private. The Arabs have their spokesman in Cairo, Mohammed Hassanien Helal; at the newspaper Al-Ahram, and the Israelis have in the United States one of the most effective political and propaganda organizations in the world, the pro-Israel propaganda group, the Jewish Agency for Israel.

There were some promising signs in the opening sessions there. After a quarter of a century, at least the Arab and Israeli diplomats got in the same room, after some childish antics over who would sit where and come through what door, and whether to shake hands with one another.

Also, for the first time since the 1967 Middle East war, the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and Israel had a long private talk about their problems and the future of the Geneva conference.

There were some bitterly ironic moments. Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, said that, first of all, "in the Soviet Union's firm conviction, it is necessary to implement the fundamental principle of interna-

tional life—the principle that territory may not be acquired by means of war."

How he could have said this in public without choking after he called during the last world war is not quite clear. And he went on to defend the United Nations Security Council resolutions and gave the impression that they called on Israel to withdraw from "all" territories occupied in 1967 when he knows as well as anybody else that the Security Council did not ask Israel to give up "all" territories captured in that war.

A Guarantee

Nevertheless, Gromyko said it was necessary to "ensure respect and recognition of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all states of the Middle East, their rights to live in the world. This applies to Israel as well."

Also, he agreed that any settlement arrived at by the Arabs and Israel should have "the force of law" and "have a binding nature for all parties that adhere to them." This was clearly a commitment that the Soviet Union was prepared to join with the United States in guaranteeing any Israeli-Arab negotiated settlement.

All official statements at this first Geneva meeting, however, were carefully calculated and qualified to justify almost any course of action by any of them in the future. This is why the talks have to go private.

Appeals were made for a change of "attitudes" on all sides. Everybody agreed that war was not a very pleasant business. Israel's Fahmy of Egypt proclaimed that "our desire to restore to our ravaged and embattled region a durable and just peace."

Abba Eban of Israel even talked about "working towards a co-operative relationship (in the Middle East) similar to that which European states created after centuries of war." But beyond the conciliatory generalizations and provocative remarks made in public by the specific and practical disagreements over Jerusalem, the recognized and secured borders, and the promised guarantees, and what all this means.

Secretary Kissinger was cautiously philosophic in this first session, and quoted Arabic proverb to try to persuade the Arabs that "the past is dead" and he quoted Jewish proverb to encourage Israeli concessions, but all these public definitions of the case tend to lead to more division than to the peace they all say they want.

This can be done only in private and in time, with a limitation if not a moratorium on propaganda in the meanwhile. Even in private, with the best will and skill on all sides, the problem may be insoluble, but as a continuation of the propaganda war, of public speeches and calculated leaks to favored reporters out of the private talks, it will obviously be impossible.

U.S.-Soviet Détente: George Meany's View

By George Meany

NEW YORK.—On Dec. 10, the United Nations and the world commemorated the 25th anniversary of the adoption by the UN of a document known as the Declaration of Human Rights. Yet, we find that right up to this moment two nations that enjoy permanent membership on the UN Security Council do not even allow the distribution or circulation of this document within their borders.

The Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations has never been put into print in the Soviet Union in 25 years.

We can, of course, understand—in the face of the continuing policy of repression against its own people—why the Soviet Union hides from them its lip-service commitment to the preservation and advancement of human rights for all.

This attitude on the part of the Soviet Union casts a definite shadow over the idea of détente with that nation—which we hear so much about these days.

Can we expect a nation which refuses to relax its repressive policies against its own citizens to change its long-time policy of massive support and of encouragement for the Arab nations' commitment to the destruction of Israel?

Can we really believe that a nation which opposes détente with its own citizens is really interested in genuine détente with other nations?

Secretary of State Kissinger, referring to the Sakharov document on the denial of human rights in the Soviet Union, said, and I quote: "Painful as I find the Sakharov document, emotionally connected though I find myself to him, I feel nevertheless that we must proceed on the course on which we are. And I continue to see no reason to doubt the Soviet Union."

Well, there is a good argument. "Nevertheless"—what the hell that means I don't know, but that is his position. Dr. Kissinger says that to deny this status to the Soviet Union—for this reason—would constitute interference in our internal affairs and this, of course, the Soviets would regard as a most serious offense.

I hope you don't take too seriously any Soviet protestations along these lines. Surely, he knows well, as all of us do, that the Soviets are somewhat notorious for interfering in the affairs of other countries.

Soviet Responsibility

We would be naive indeed to close our eyes to the obvious responsibility of the Soviet Union for recent events in the Middle East.

There is every evidence of Soviet participation in the planning as well as the military preparations for the recent attack upon Israel by her Arab neighbors.

Surely we do not have to remind ourselves that for several days after the Arabs launched their Yom Kippur attack—with massive supplies of the most sophisticated weapons and ammunition supplied by the Soviets—with Soviet-trained personnel, there was no Soviet-American cooperation in an effort to secure action by the UN Security Council. This, at a time when the UN observers on the scene admitted that the Arabs were the aggressors.

Surely there was no Soviet-American détente very visible at the time. Only when the tide of war turned and the Israelis got the upper hand on the field of battle did we find the Soviets willing to join with us to bring about a cease-fire through United Nations action.

In addition, can there be any doubt, at this time, that the cutoff of Arabian oil was part and parcel of the Soviet-Arab scenario to bring about the destruction of Israel?

It might be well to look back for a moment to the Soviet-American joint commitment to peace—by détente.

President Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev issued a declaration after their summit meeting—and I quote: "The U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. have a special responsibility . . . to do everything in their power . . . so that conflict or situations will not arise which would increase international tensions."

This was further clarified in a day or so by President Nixon to specifically apply to any area of the world where either the U.S. or the Soviets had influence. But after the Middle East war broke out, Mr. Brezhnev—who was a party to this détente—wrote to President Brezhnev, of Algeria: and I quote from his letter:

"Today more than ever, the Arab brotherly solidarity must play its decisive role. Syria and Egypt must not remain alone

in their fight against a perfidious enemy."

Thus, instead of trying to limit the scope of the war, the Soviet Union attempted to widen it—urging Algeria, Iraq, Jordan and other Arab countries to join the attack on Israel.

The Results

Up to this moment, as far as détente is concerned, it would seem that the only results of the so-called détente between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. has been in the form of unilateral concessions on the part of our country.

For example, the financing by low-interest loans by American banks and the Export-Import Bank, which is our bank—which belongs to the American people—for the building of the Kams River truck project.

Another example is the 1972 wheat deal which supplied the Soviets with wheat at a bargain price—to make up for the failure of their totalitarian system to provide enough bread for their people, and also to bring about a tremendous increase in the cost of bread to the American people.

I ask: Why should the American people provide the Soviets with special trade treatment and billions of dollars in credits for helping them out of their serious economic difficulties? Why should we help them develop a still higher military technology? So that they can hold down their people more firmly and keep their grip to a greater degree on their satellites?

Surely, this kind of appeasement policy does not "ensure" as Secretary Kissinger himself has said, it should—our ideals, our purposes, and our hopes for the world.

No one should—in the name of détente, distort, hide, or reward a system that enslaves or imprisons its critics in mental hospitals run by psychiatric agents, representatives of the KGB.

No, the latest Soviet rationale for this business about the scientists' refusal to allow them to emigrate—is very simple. The official line is that scientists constitute a valuable commodity—that is rightly the property of the state.

In other words, these people are the property of the state because of their brains, because of their talent, because of their talents. And therefore, they lose their rights as individual human beings.

Inhuman behavior anywhere is the concern of humanity everywhere, or should be.

Our administration would better serve the ideals and interests of the American people—in whose history immigrants have played a most vital role—if it would condemn the Soviet refusal to honor its international obligation on the right of emigration rather than pressure Congress to grant the U.S.S.R. most-favored-nation status.

There is growing concern over the embattled Middle East, whose wars reflect the general world crisis in which the principal antagonists are the U.S. and the Soviet Union. Any form of Russian domination in this oil-rich region of the world would seriously jeopardize the peace and political stability of the West.

The only power that can still prevent such a development is the United States. Here, the United States and Israel play a key role in defense of freedom and social justice.

Every American can take pride in the massive airlift and emergency assistance rendered by Israel during the most difficult hours in this Fourth War. This is the assistance was vital to overcoming the many months of massive Soviet shipments of sophisticated weapons—especially SAMs, tank-killing and tank-killing.

Now, a few remarks on oil diplomacy—its blackmail and threats. Led by King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, the oil sheikhs have drastically reduced or threatened to embargo oil shipments to any country which refuses to support the Arab plans for the destruction of Israel.

No commercial reason given, no question of price. "We give oil to people who agree with us," they said. "That is their program."

In the name of détente, let us reconsider and call upon Israel to join the U.S. in an effort to end the oil blackmail. Should Russia refuse cooperation for peace and economic security, we should suspend all Moscow-Washington scientific cooperation and all trade and credit arrangements the sheikhs or has already secured from our country.

Mr. Meany is president of the AFL-CIO, the organization U.S. labor unions. This article was adapted from a speech given last week.

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But U.S. Drive Failed Again

One Step Against Terrorism Was Taken in '73 UN Session

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 23 (AP)—Delegates to the 28th General Assembly headed home last week after a 15-week session which they adopted 150 resolutions and wrote a new international treaty that aims at providing diplomats from attack. The United States praised the work of the assembly as a "real achievement" but in the final vote before its recess Tuesday it rebuked the membership for not acting to curb terrorism. Denouncing the killings at the me and Athens airports by Palestinian hijackers last week, Rep. Bennett, Jr., the only United States delegate, said "revolution and disapproval is not enough."

To the shame of us all, we representatives of the world community have failed to find common ground which would enable us to take adequate measures to prevent these offenses against mankind," Mr. Bennett said. The United States also tried unsuccessfully last year to get the assembly to approve measures to combat terrorism. This year the item was on the agenda but never debated, ostensibly because there was not enough time.

Western delegates acknowledged that there was again no strong sentiment for action and did not press for a discussion. Instead, they concentrated on getting agreement on the treaty to protect diplomats, saying that since public officials were a prime target of terrorists the treaty represented a start toward combating terrorism.

The treaty provides for the prosecution or extradition of those who attack diplomats.

During the session, the 135 member nations took up 110 topics and approved a \$540,473,000 UN budget for 1974 and 1975. The budget total is 25 percent higher than current spending, reflecting the worldwide inflation and currency instability that has raised the cost of goods and salaries. The United States pays a 25 percent share of the budget.

The assembly approved a \$30-million budget for six months of operation of the UN peace force now stationed between Egyptian and Israeli forces.

Regarding disarmament, it approved a dozen resolutions, many echoing past assembly calls to the nuclear powers to curb the development of new weaponry and halt all nuclear tests. The assembly again called for an international agreement banning the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons.

Virtually all of these issues have been debated for some time in the 26-member Geneva disarmament conference, which is expected to resume early next year.

The assembly also adopted a Soviet proposal, twice rejected in former sessions, that the big powers cut back their military budgets by 10 percent and that one-tenth of the savings be portioned out by a committee to help poorer countries. China criticized the proposal as a hoax to delude the small nations, and the United States and Britain abstained from the vote, approving it, making it virtually certain that there will be no money to apportion.

eking Assaults ussian Efforts or Asian Pact

HONG KONG, Dec. 23 (AP)—China charged today that the United States is plotting a new security system, the Soviet Union wanted to fill the power vacuum left by the United States established Russian hegemony in Asia.

A new attack on a four-year-old Soviet mutual security pact, Hsinhua, China's official news agency, portrayed Moscow using the project to cloak military expansion, subversion, economic penetration and competition with "the other superpower" meaning the United States—for power in Asia.

The agency depicted Soviet efforts to get the scheme accepted and predicted it would be "in ignominious bankruptcy." Hsinhua pointed out that not India had made a commitment to the Russian plan and most Asian countries have to see the evil intent behind the project and reject it as a trap with which the Soviet Union wishes to push Asian countries into its sphere of influence.

o Truce at Vietnam Center or Civilian Victims of War

HANG NGAI, South Vietnam, Dec. 23 (AP)—A young girl lies on the edge of a bench, lifting a heavy weight attached to her leg as a man struggles through up exercises to strengthen her legs because his legs have been maimed.

Nothing has changed here since the cease-fire, Claudia says. "People are dying as fast, legs and arms are blown off just as often."

A long, dimly lighted room holds a gymnasium; a row of exercise benches, a wall of dials, crude barbells and the smell of sweat.

It is the physical therapy of the Quaker Service Re-education Center in Quang Nam. The staff are five young Americans from the American Quaker Service Committee and three Vietnamese. The range from infants to aged men who lost limbs to South American guns, Viet Cong's or mine fields.

In this staff, the Jan. 28 must end hostilities in Quang Nam has no meaning.

PARIS MUSEMENTS

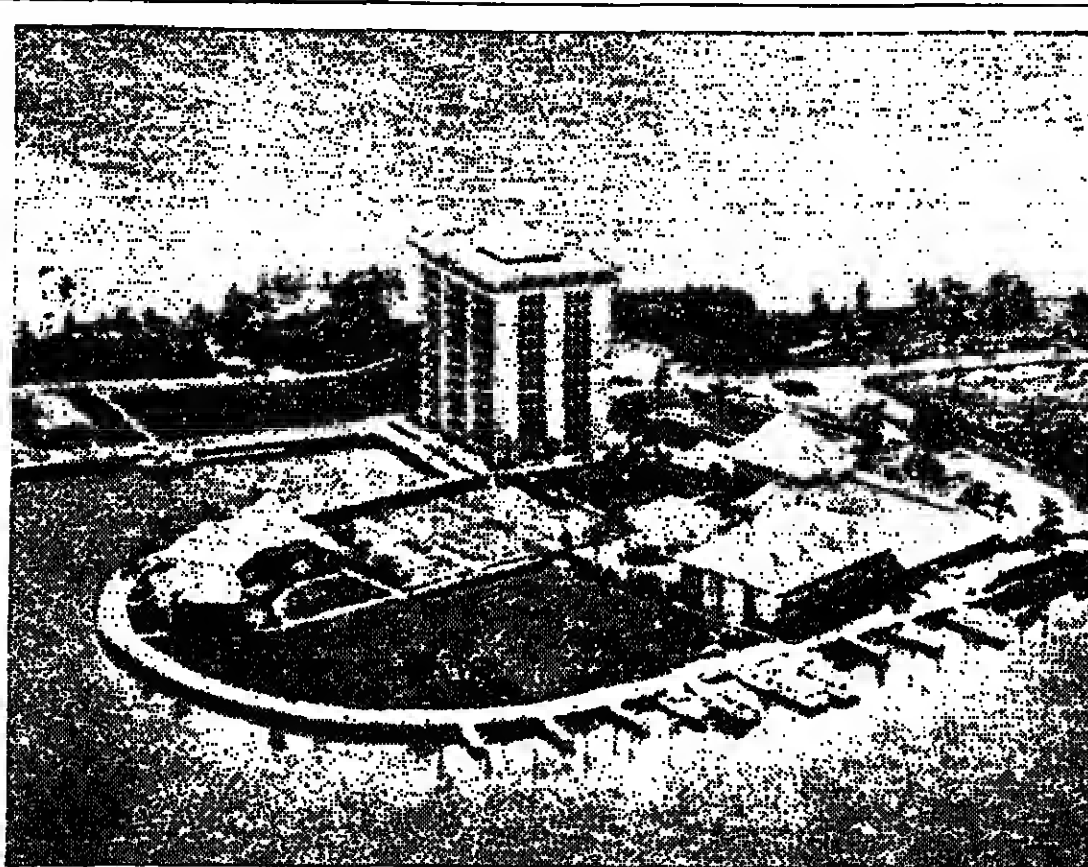
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The Xanadu Princess Hotel in the Bahamas where Howard Hughes is reportedly staying.

Rockets Kill 3 In Center of Phnom Penh

From Wire Dispatches
PHNOM PENH, Dec. 23.—Three persons were killed and three wounded today when insurgents fired three Soviet-made rockets into the center of Phnom Penh, military officials said.

A spokesman said that one rocket exploded 50 yards from the government's Industry Department and the two near Cambodian Army headquarters.

One hour after the attacks anti-aircraft guns guarding the presidential palace fired at a fighter plane, a military police spokesman said.

In other war action fighting was reported at several points on the east bank of the Mekong River northeast of the capital.

Military sources said the fighting was at Kroch Souch and Prek Tamek, 12 and 14 miles from Phnom Penh.

An estimated 1,000 insurgents had been reported moving toward the east bank of the Mekong during the past three days, a military source said.

In the provinces, insurgents stepped up their shelling and ground attacks against an isolated government battalion in the Communist Chinese-built cement factory near the coast 35 miles southwest of Phnom Penh.

During the night Khmer Rouge forces launched several assaults against the factory but all were beaten back, military sources said.

In South Vietnam Friday, an explosion ripped through a helicopter loaded with ammunition supplies in the Mekong Delta, killing 20 Vietnamese and wounding 17, the Saigon military command announced in a delayed report today.

An Accident
A spokesman for the South Vietnamese military command said that he believed the explosion was "accidental" rather than the result of Viet Cong sabotage.

The military command said yesterday that the level of fighting had dropped slightly after Thursday's 166 Communist attacks, which coincided with the anniversary of the Viet Cong's National Liberation Front. The command reported 106 Communist cease-fire violations for Friday.

Meanwhile, the Viet Cong charged yesterday that South Vietnamese troops tortured and killed and buried children alive last month in Quang Ngai Province.

Names Given
Lt. Col. Vo Dong Giang, deputy chief of the Viet Cong delegation in the South, gave the names of six women, aged 40 to 80, who he said were tortured and disabled by South Vietnamese soldiers.

He named six children, aged 11 to 15, who, according to him, were tied to trees, tortured and later buried alive.

The atrocities were committed last Nov. 19 and 20 "to bring the population to their knees and in an attempt to impose control on this area," Col. Giang said.

Chile Reports 5 Are Slain Trying To Black Out City

SANTIAGO, Dec. 23 (Reuters).—Five alleged saboteurs were killed yesterday when an army patrol foiled an attempt to blow up a high-power electricity pylons and cause a blackout in the Chilean capital, the army announced.

A communiqué said two soldiers were wounded in a clash with the suspects, who opened fire when the patrol approached to question them.

In the pockets of one of the dead men the patrol found a handwritten document detailing a plan which included the blowing up of high-power electricity pylons and other acts of "sabotage and terrorism," the communiqué said.

One of the dead men was identified as a militant member of the Communist party.

Meanwhile, one of Salvador Allende's personal physicians told a national television audience that he saw the President commit suicide during the September coup.

Dr. Patricio Guzman said Mr. Allende took his life by sitting on a sofa and with a submachine gun held between his knees, firing at his head.

Mrs. Panov Sends Kosygin a Protest

MOSCOW, Dec. 23 (AP)—The wife of dancer Valery Panov has complained to Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin about the offer to let her husband emigrate to Israel without her, Mr. Panov said today.

The former star dancer of the Kirov Ballet company said his wife, Galina, wrote Mr. Kosygin that the proposal was immoral and illegal.

Mr. Panov, 35, was advised last Tuesday by the passport office in Leningrad, where he lives, that he could emigrate, but his wife would have to stay in the Soviet Union, Mr. Panov refused.

Galina, 25, was told that her visa was being refused because her mother opposed it. In her letter to Mr. Kosygin, Mr. Panov said, Galina argued that according to Soviet law, parents have authority over their children only up to the age of 18 years.

Uruguayan Military Frees University Staff

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Dec. 23 (Reuters).—Uruguayan military authorities yesterday released the former rector and 10 deans of the country's only university after holding them for eight weeks pending investigations into alleged Marxist activities at the university.

A military judge ordered their release but ruled that none could leave Montevideo without military authorization. All have to report every week to military authorities.

The rector and the deans were arrested on Oct. 23 when President Juan M. Bordaberry's military-backed government closed down the university following a blast which killed a student allegedly manufacturing a bomb.

Russia to Give Economic Aid To South Vietnamese Reds

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Soviet Union has disclosed an agreement to provide a broad range of economic aid to the Communist-led Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam.

The Communist party newspaper Pravda reported Friday that Deputy Premier V. N. Novikov had signed an economic agreement with Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, the foreign minister of the Provisional Revolutionary Government. It said Moscow would provide machines, farm equipment, oil products, fertilizers, various metals, medicines, foods and other goods.

The Soviet press also quoted the Communist party leader, Leonid L. Brezhnev, as reflecting concern over the possible danger of more serious hostilities in Vietnam, thus reaffirming Soviet support for maintaining the tenuous cease-fire there.

Some Western observers saw the Soviet moves, in connection with the visit here of Nguyen Huu Tho, leader of the National Liberation Front, as part of an effort to bolster the Vietnam peace agreement and increase pressure on Saigon and Washington to move ahead with a political settlement.

Soviet sources reported that Moscow was influential in arranging the meeting last week in Paris between Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho, the North Vietnamese Politburo member who negotiated the Paris cease-fire agreement with Mr. Kissinger.

The Soviet explanation is that both Hanoi and the National Liberation Front were becoming increasingly restless and impatient. The Soviet press has lately given increasing attention to the deteriorating military situation, implying the danger of renewed full-scale conflict unless steps were taken to strengthen the cease-fire accord.

Mr. Brezhnev and President

9 London Blasts, Letter Bomb Injure 7, Including Policeman

LONDON, Dec. 23 (UPI)—Nine bombs injured six persons here over the weekend and a letter bomb maimed a bomb expert in a police station, Scotland Yard said today.

Six of the bombs exploded in the heart of London's theater district as a campaign of pre-Christmas terror continued. The letter bomb was mailed to an army general connected with Princess Anne's wedding ceremonies.

A Scotland Yard spokesman blamed the underground Irish Republican Army for the blasts. He said they seemed designed to disrupt the holidays and kill officers involved in Princess Anne's marriage to Capt. Mark Phillips.

The blasts boosted the toll to 74 persons injured in 19 bomb explosions in London since last Monday.

Tonight, three of the bombs went off after an anonymous telephone call to the Press Association news agency promising "three Christmas presents." They damaged a police station in Kensington, a construction company in Hammersmith and a West End tavern, but no one was injured.

Three of the bombs exploded inside all-night movie theaters in Leicester Square, slightly injuring a man and a woman shortly before midnight yesterday. Three others went off in streets in the same area, injuring four persons on Friday night.

The letter bomb exploded in a London police station yesterday as it was being checked with other suspicious packages by the police bomb expert. It badly mangled his hands and inflicted shrapnel wounds in his legs.

A spokesman said the letter bomb, a paperback book stuffed with explosives, had been mailed to army Maj. Gen. Philip Ward, who had overall command of the troops at the royal wedding last month.

Police said Gen. Ward was the

Kremlin Weighs Renewal Plan for Central Moscow

MOSCOW, Dec. 23 (AP)—A detailed urban renewal plan which critics said would destroy the historic center of Moscow has been forwarded to the government for approval.

One critic said the plan "will cause more destruction than the great Moscow fire of 1812" when Napoleon's army was garrisoned in the capital.

According to sources with a knowledge of the details, the plan provides for the razing of thousands of old but serviceable brick and plaster houses and reducing the population within central Moscow from 500,000 to 240,000.

The traditional Russian architecture with its colorful blue facades standing in low profile would be replaced by tall, featureless concrete buildings to house government offices and stores, the sources said.

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Hughes Quits London, Flies To Bahamas

Apparently to Avoid
Prosecution in U.S.

By Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23 (AP)—Howard R. Hughes, the reclusive billionaire, has gone to the Bahamas and a penthouse complex in the Xanadu Princess Hotel at Freeport, apparently to pass a refuge from the federal indictments expected to be returned against him next week in Las Vegas.

Mr. Hughes and a party of 10 arrived from London at 4 a.m. Thursday in Freeport and immediately checked into the four penthouse suites of the hotel, which is owned by D. K. Ludwig, a shipping magnate whose wealth rivals that of Mr. Hughes.

Earlier this month a magistrate in Nassau, Emmanuel E. Osadebay, refused after a hearing to order the extradition to the United States of Robert L. Vesco, the financier who is accused in indictments in New York of fraud and conspiracy to obstruct justice. The magistrate said that Mr. Vesco was not accused of an extraditable offense.

The charges against Mr. Vesco have their roots in the Securities and Exchange Commission's regulation of stock trading in the United States. The charges now being considered in Las Vegas against Mr. Hughes and some of his present and former associates are based, according to reliable reports, on possible violations of laws on stock trading.

The legal problems that may await Mr. Hughes in Las Vegas are not clearly defined on the public record, but they are described in sketchy detail by sources in and out of government there.

Like the problems of Mr. Vesco, the Hughes troubles are with laws passed to strengthen the Securities and Exchange Commission's supervision of the American stock markets.

While for Mr. Vesco the problems arise from his take-over of the remnants of Investors Overseas Services, for Mr. Hughes they arose from the take-over of a small feeder airline, Air West, which has been renamed Hughes Air West.

The British Home Office said in London Friday that Mr. Hughes, who flew to London on Dec. 27, 1972, as a "refugee" from the earthquake in Nicaragua, left Britain Wednesday shortly before his visa—already once extended—would have expired.

Russia to Let Dozen U.S. Climbers Try to Scale a 23,000-foot Peak

MOSCOW, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Soviet Union has agreed to let a dozen American mountain climbers try to scale its third-highest mountain, the 23,400-foot Lenin Peak.

The climbers are the first Americans allowed to undertake a major ascent here. They have asked to climb the formidable mountain by a route not previously attempted. The peak was first climbed by a Soviet team in 1934.

The expedition is to be part of an international mountaineering-camouflage program planned for next July and August in the Glade of the Edelweiss, between the Alai Valley and Lenin Peak in the Soviet Pamirs, according to a recent article in Pravda Vostoka, the Communist newspaper of the Uzbek Republic.

The attempt will mark the first full cooperation between Soviet and American climbers, although last October three Americans, including a young woman, participated in a speed-climbing competition in the Crimea. A handful of Americans have climbed independently in the Soviet Caucasus.

Lenin Peak, on the border between the Tadzhik and Kirghiz Republics, is west of China's Sinkiang Province. Until the 1930s, the mountain was believed to be the highest in the Soviet Union. It has since been found to rank behind Communism Peak, formerly Stalin Peak, and Victory Peak, also in the Pamirs.

But Red Plan Worries U.S.

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—There is widespread belief that "some kind of compromise agreement will be achieved and put into effect within the next 18 months" to reduce East-West troop levels in Central Europe, a House subcommittee reported yesterday.

The report by the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Europe, headed by Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal, D., N.Y., focused new attention on the comparatively quick pace of negotiations under way to reduce NATO and Warsaw Pact forces.

Paradoxical as it may seem, some U.S. officials are troubled by the interest the Soviet Union is now stimulating to achieve what some call a "quick fix" in force levels. American officials are concerned that it will "freeze in" superior numbers of Communist troops.

The Communist plan, U.S. sources say, could formalize for the first time, and perpetuate, the imbalance of forces.

Originally, the Rosenthal subcommittee noted, "American insistence" on Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction (MBFR) talks was seen as largely a domestic political counter to the proposal by Sen. Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., and others for "unilateral American reduction of forces, particularly in Western Europe."

But, the report said, "it now seems clear that these decisions have a life and a possibility of success of their own."

Communism Campaign
The 19-nation negotiations, now in recess, are due to resume in Vienna on Jan. 15. During the recess, the Soviet Union and other Communist participants have mounted a public campaign to push ahead quickly with Warsaw Pact proposal for an initial cut of 20,000 men from each of the opposing forces.

On the surface this has the appearance of simplicity and equality, U.S. officials say, but it would ratify what they call "major disparities"—in manpower, in kinds of forces, and in geography—between the two military alliances.

The political implications of underwriting the continuance of disproportionate East-West troop levels in Europe trouble administration officials even more than the military consequences. The strains on NATO can be a tempting target for the Soviet Union.

In a separate section of the report about its on-the-scene study, the Rosenthal subcommittee said that NATO is "no longer an alliance providing real political consultation."

The subcommittee said that the recent Middle East crisis illus-

Accord on East-West Troops Seen Within Next 18 Months

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1,000 Tons of Oil Floats Off Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 23 (AP)—A thousand tons of crude oil that spilled from a grounded Norwegian tanker is floating toward Sweden's southern coast near Ystad, the Swedish Coast Guard reported.

A coast guard spokesman said the oil had congealed into lumps and could not be broken up by chemicals.

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- 2) Election d'un nouveau conseil d'administration
- 3) Acceptation de la démission du commissaire aux comptes
- 4) Election d'un nouveau commissaire aux comptes
- 5) Décharge aux anciens administrateurs et à l'ancien commissaire aux comptes relativement à l'exercice se terminant au 31 décembre 1973
- 6) Définitions de la politique de gestion du Fonds
- 7) Divers.

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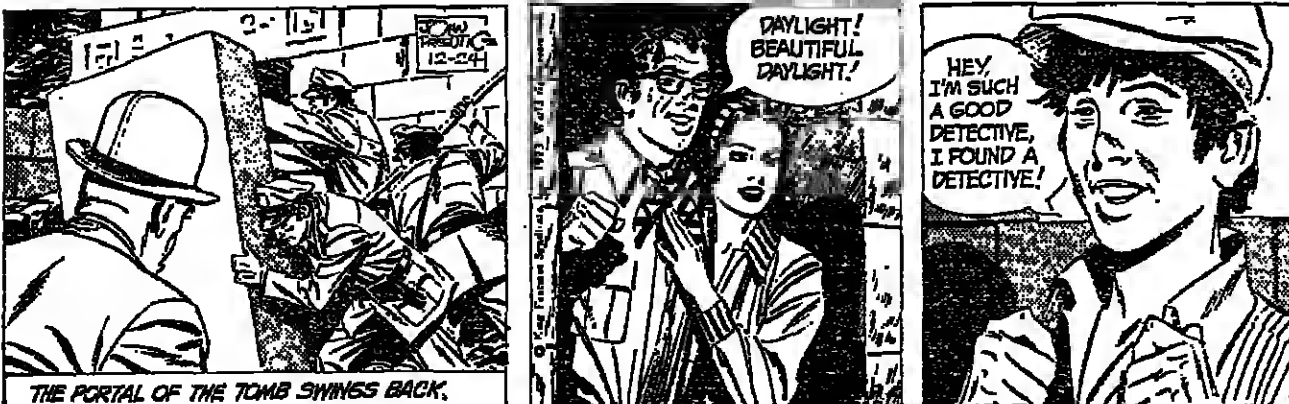
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By Robert Byrne

Games featuring subtle positional themes can sometimes have a harmful effect on the student. Filled with enthusiasm for the excellent working out of the play, he may not grasp the conditions that made it possible.

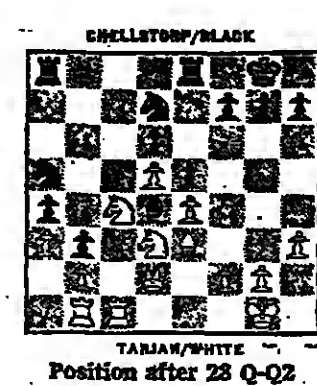
Moreover, even the greatest players are not immune from occasional shortsightedness. Aron Nimzovich, the Riga-born grandmaster who made his home in Denmark at the peak of his career, justly enjoyed his reputation as one of the seminal thinkers of the game. Yet in one of his best-known encounters with Capablanca he got strapped by his own abstruseness.

Totally absorbed in the overprotection of what he deemed to be the key center square, he proved to be a sitting duck for the brilliant Cuban's rook infiltrations, which led to a decisive attack. If it was any consolation to Nimzovich, he retained control of that vital point as he resigned.

Subtle positional themes cannot be embarked upon unless avenues for direct mating attacks or sharp material winning combinations are closed. Protracted maneuvering for control of weak squares and the prevention of the opponent's using his own strong points requires an over-all stability in the position.

A question of turf Because this condition was present in the game between the Berkeley master James Tarjan and Craig Chellstorp in the Chicago International Tournament, the battle raged exclusively over control of queenside space.

Both players followed a standard line of the Ruy Lopez up to move 20, when Tarjan varied from 20-N-N5 with 20-B-QN5, leading to the exchange of the white-squared bishops at move 21. Instead of expending two tempi, 22...B-B3 and 23...R-K1, to put pressure on the center pawns, it might have been more efficient for Chellstorp to challenge Tar-



jan on the open QB file with 22...Q-N2 and 23...KR-QB1.

Chellstorp's 24...B-Q1 and 25...B-N3 had the reasonable objective of bringing the bishop to a useful diagonal, but again the time it took might better have been used to get the queen off the first rank, uniting the rooks and preparing to contest the QB file.

In any case, Tarjan's excellent 25-N-K1 and 26-N-Q3! prevented Chellstorp from solidifying his queenside with 26...B-B4, while bringing a new piece into the struggle for that wing.

Goodby, Pawn The question whether Black's QRP and QNP were a weakness depended on who would get control of the QB file, and Tarjan made a strong move in that direction with 27-N-QB4! intending to clear squares on which he could double rooks. Tarjan's 28-Q-Q2 intensified the pressure and, after 28...N-N2, his exchange of bishops left Chellstorp with a doomed QP.

Chellstorp's 31...P-B4 aimed to splinter the White pawn formation, but after Tarjan's moves 34-35, White owned the king file and the Black queenside pawns were vulnerable. Tarjan's chewing up the QRP at move 39 and infiltrating with 41-Q-Q8! (threatening 42-R-Nch!) forced Chellstorp to resign in view of 41...R-N2; 42-R-Nch; Q-N; 43-Qxch, K-N1; 44-QxN.

RUY LOPEZ

White	Black	Tarjan	Black	Tarjan	Black
1 P-A4	1 P-A4	1 P-A4	1 P-A4	1 P-A4	1 P-A4
2 N-B3	2 N-B3	2 N-B3	2 N-B3	2 N-B3	2 N-B3
3 B-N5	3 B-N5	3 B-N5	3 B-N5	3 B-N5	3 B-N5
4 B-A4	4 B-A4	4 B-A4	4 B-A4	4 B-A4	4 B-A4
5 Q-Q2	5 Q-Q2	5 Q-Q2	5 Q-Q2	5 Q-Q2	5 Q-Q2
6 R-K1	6 R-K1	6 R-K1	6 R-K1	6 R-K1	6 R-K1
7 B-N3	7 B-N3	7 B-N3	7 B-N3	7 B-N3	7 B-N3
8 P-K3	8 P-K3	8 P-K3	8 P-K3	8 P-K3	8 P-K3
9 P-B3	9 P-B3	9 P-B3	9 P-B3	9 P-B3	9 P-B3
10 B-B2	10 B-B2	10 B-B2	10 B-B2	10 B-B2	10 B-B2
11 Q-Q4	11 Q-Q4	11 Q-Q4	11 Q-Q4	11 Q-Q4	11 Q-Q4
12 Q-Q2	12 Q-Q2	12 Q-Q2	12 Q-Q2	12 Q-Q2	12 Q-Q2
13 P-P	13 P-P	13 P-P	13 P-P	13 P-P	13 P-P
14 N-N3	14 N-N3	14 N-N3	14 N-N3	14 N-N3	14 N-N3

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

STAYING ON ALONE

Letters of Alice B. Toklas

Edited by Edward Burns with an introduction by Gilbert A. Harrison. Liveright, 426 pp. \$11.95.

Reviewed by Richard Bridgman

SAVE for the happy few who enjoyed the friendship of Alice Toklas in her lifetime, these letters are likely to come as a surprisingly moving experience. For—although the Toklas name still tossed idly on the surface of pop culture—well beyond hashish fudge and high fashion, there existed a woman of wit, intelligence and, most important, of genuine character.

This collection of the Toklas correspondence covers the 20 years from Gertrude Stein's death in 1946 until Alice died at the age of 89 in the serene faith of a newly acquired Catholicism that Gertrude "is there waiting for us." The letters provide a coherent and even dramatic narrative of a human being adjusting first to traumatic sorrow, then to the slowly accumulating indignities of age, and doing it without self-pity.

Anyone familiar with the writing of Alice Toklas will recognize her qualities in these letters: shrewdness, a sharp eye and a sharp tongue, tenderness. But nowhere else is there the depth of response found here. Her character responded to the fate of having to stay on alone. She dedicated herself to Gertrude Stein's name and literary legacy under conditions of physical decrepitude and semi-poverty. "Gertrude's memory is all my life," she once remarked, and in truth her devotion was selfless. She explicitly maneuvered to keep herself as much as possible out of biographies of Stein. As the same time, she cooperated with students of her friend, although in the face of what she regarded as error or gloominess, her displeasure was unmistakable: "The ubiquitous Mrs. Sprague... she can write but can she read. When she left here she had read very little of Gertrude's work. She is a successful person if you accept her standards."

No effort was too trifling or difficult for Alice. When an administrative decision transferred the Picasso portrait of Stein from the Metropolitan Museum to the Museum of Modern Art, which Stein "loathed and despised," Alice swung immediately into action. After a long campaign, she succeeded in having the portrait returned to the Metropolitan, giving her "a sense of what I have not known for three years." Alice's crowning tribute was achieved as over the years the Yale University Press finally brought all of Stein's

unpublished manuscripts print. But there was more to Toklas than sacrifice. Origin the loss of her friend she into a state of impassive sorrow. "Without Baby the no direction to anything in dark..." But she gradually recovered her spirits and to the maintenance of a new of affectionate friendships, voicing herself in the her intimates, sending presents for their children, and gossip coming (while trying not to be ferocious); counseling and sardonically reminding. As to her eyes held out, she abreast of current affairs, 1952: "Isn't the election pretty third rate as they shouldn't there have been woman candidate for the presidency." She "re that Stein had liked Paul "Sanctuary" but had found ville "grossly overrated."

dem. Grant, Stein had considered our greatest misfortune. "Remembered" to have been written to herself, solvent, and no compete with one exploit departed companion. When she finally could purchase the insurance to incredible collection of pal Stein had left in her keeping, paintings were legally stored in the vaults of the Manhattan Bank, from they were eventually dispersed the so much more satiate walls of the Rockefeller art collection. Three years again legally, the 87-year Toklas was evicted from the Christine apartment she Stein had shared since 1923. It is to grow old in a country.

But Toklas had her solace: least her resiliently active, her late conversation to the Church, into which she she had been baptized as child.

Although bedeviled by Alice Toklas never the curse of old age. She a bore, or a nuisance, didn't complain. Rather, she wrote, she is subject to communicating dependent in her life always loving.

Richard Bridgman is the of "Gertrude Stein in Pic of The Washington Post.

CROSSWORD

By Will

ACROSS

- French clergyman
- Massenet work
- News notice
- Burst of laughter
- Culture era named for Ohio town
- Ho Chi
- Sen. Cranston of Calif.
- Inactivity
- Amusement
- Dupe
- Kind of sucker
- Never mind
- Polar fishing perch
- Neighbor of Thailand
- Computer product
- Flickers of light
- Confiscate
- To's companion
- Baltic port
- Opera by Debussy
- "What"
- Sort of suffix
- Webster's adversary
- Billiards shot
- Ingredient of air

DOWN

- Prepare an Alaska
- Schmoozing locale
- Monte
- Insight
- Vital (life force)
- Days or tack
- Buildings
- Aromatic seed
- "You didn't know"
- Highland V.I.P.
- French articles
- Vague
- Transit at the trots
- Fairy-tale figure
- Culture gel
- Packages
- Inferred beam
- Poetic word
- French guerrilla of W.W. II
- Movie category
- Playwright
- Simon
- Draw-poker request
- Talk in a certain way
- Brunch order
- Tight spot
- Conquistador's victim
- People in general
- Group of organisms
- Main station
- Alibi
- "Today"
- man
- Composer
- Duckweed food
- Compensation for
- U.S. author
- Model's bag
- Cheshire cat remains
- Virna of film
- Redskins
- Put-on
- Famous race
- Epsom
- Sweet, in S
- High seas, poets
- Attendants
- Saint Bern
- large
- Shopping
- Horseman
- Native name India
- Raisin, in S
- Of Shake
- time: Abbe
- Corrupt
- Other
- French w
- Pair

By Leonard Shapiro

By Michael Katz

By Leonard Koppett

NBA Results

Auburn 22, Lamar 78,

